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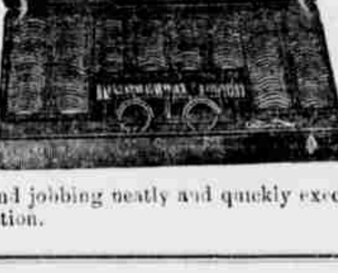

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THE ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Harrison's Communication to Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of the government that are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the Union is known from day to day, and suggestions as to the needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the president to congress.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments, and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity, our purposes avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past, and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured to us.

The Pan-American Congress.

In the course of his remarks on the Pan American congress the president says:

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will doubtless have the considerate attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have excited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be devised for the maintenance of peace among all American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products, the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

The Rank of Our Envoys.

The president then speaks of the maritime conference, and adds:

In this connection it may be noted that all the nations of the western hemisphere, with one exception, send to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government. The United States, on the contrary, sends envoys of lower grade to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a minister resident, while to Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by the last congress with happy effect, and I recommend the completion of the reform thus begun, with the inclusion also of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of their relations to the American system of states.

I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hawaii an invitation to be represented in the international conference now sitting at this capital.

Relations with China.

Our relations with China have the attentive consideration which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of the treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration, and, with it, the legislation of the last session of congress dependent thereon, leave some questions open which congress should now approach in that wise and just spirit which should characterize the relations of two great and friendly powers. While our supreme interests demand the exclusion of a laboring element which experience has shown to be incompatible with our social life, all steps to compass this imperative need should be accompanied with a recognition of the claim of those strangers now lawfully among us to humane and just treatment.

The accession of the young Emperor of China marks, we may hope, an era of progress and prosperity for the great country over which he is called to rule.

Samoan Affairs.

The present state of affairs in respect to the Samoan islands is encouraging. The conference which was held in this city in the summer of 1887 between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain having been adjourned because of the persistent divergence of views which was developed in its deliberations, the subsequent course of events in the islands gave rise to questions of a serious character. On the 4th of February last, the German minister at this capital, in behalf of his government, proposed a resumption of the conference at Berlin. This proposition was accepted, as congress, in February last, was informed.

Pursuant to the understanding thus reached, commissioners were appointed by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who proceeded to Berlin, where the conference was renewed. The deliberations extended through several weeks and resulted in the conclusion of a treaty, which will be submitted to the senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Samoa, upon the basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives as well as of the treaty powers.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and the United States are in abeyance or in course of amicable adjustment.

The Fisheries Question.

On the part of the government of the Dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the season just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temperate representations of this government in respect of cases of undue hardship or of harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the attainment of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred, and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for visibly marking the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the Great Lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey, years ago, is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a secure harbor for the evil doers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the senate.

Various International Questions.

The importance of the commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States, their nearest and principal market, justifies the expectation that the existing relations may be beneficially expanded. The impediments resulting from varying dues on navigation and from the vexatious treatment of vessels, on merely technical grounds of complaint, in West India ports, should be removed.

(Here follows brief reference to our relations with Spain, France, Portugal and Nicaragua; to the Brussels international slave trade congress; to our relations with Germany, and to the condition of Hayti.)

A mixed commission is now in session in this capital for the settlement of long standing claims against the republic of Venezuela, and it is hoped that a satisfactory conclusion will be speedily reached. This government has not hesitated to express its earnest desire that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela may be adjusted amicably and in strict accordance with the historic title of the parties.

The advancement of the empire of Japan has been evidenced by the recent promulgation of a new constitution, containing valuable guaranties of liberty and providing for a responsible ministry to conduct the government.

It is earnestly recommended that our judicial rights and processes in Corea be established on a firm basis, by providing the machinery necessary to carry out treaty stipulations in that regard.

The friendliness of the Persian government continues to be shown by its generous treatment of Americans engaged in missionary labors, and by the cordial disposition of the shah to encourage the enterprise of our citizens in the development of Persian resources.

A discussion is in progress touching the jurisdictional treaty rights of the United States in Turkey. An earnest effort will be made to define those rights to the satisfaction of both governments.

Naturalized Citizens.

Questions continue to arise in our relations with several countries in respect to the rights of naturalized citizens. Especially is this the case with France, Italy, Russia and Turkey, and to a less extent with Switzerland. From time to time earnest efforts have been made to regulate this subject by conventions with those countries. An improper use of naturalization should not be permitted, but it is most important that those who have been duly naturalized should everywhere be accorded recognition of the rights pertaining to the citizenship of the country of their adoption. The appropriateness of special conventions for that purpose is recognized in treaties which this government has concluded with a number of European states, and it is advisable that the difficulties which now arise in our relations with other countries on the same subject should be similarly adjusted.

The Brazilian Revolution.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Within our own borders a general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of the last summer were exceptionally abundant, and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and the manufacturer, and general employment to our working people.

Our Financial Condition.

The report of the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared, and will be presented to congress. It presents with clearness the fiscal operations of the government, and I avail myself of it to obtain some facts for use here.

The aggregate receipts from all sources for the year were $387,050,058.84, derived as follows:

From customs	$223,832,741.69
From internal revenue	130,881,513.92
From miscellaneous sources	32,335,803.23

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $281,996,615.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were $329,579,929.25. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, $57,470,129.59.

For the current fiscal year the total revenues, actual and estimated, are $385,000,000, and the ordinary expenditures, actual and estimated, are $293,000,000, making with the sinking fund a total expenditure of $341,321,116.99, leaving an estimated surplus of $43,678,883.01.

Purchase of Bonds.

During the fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, $90,456,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of $37,838,937.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are estimated by the treasury department at $385,000,000, and the expenditures for the same period, including the sinking fund, at $341,430,477.70. This shows an estimated surplus for that year of $43,569,522.30, which is more likely to be increased than reduced when the actual transactions are written up.

The existence of so large an actual and anticipated surplus should have the immediate attention of congress, with a view to reducing the receipts of the treasury to the needs of the government as closely as may be. The collection of moneys not needed for public uses imposes an unnecessary burden upon our people, and the presence of so large a surplus in the public vaults is a disturbing element in the conduct of private business. It has called into use expedients for putting it into circulation of very questionable propriety. We should not collect revenue for the purpose of anticipating our bonds beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, but any unappropriated surplus in the treasury should be so used, as there is no other lawful way of returning the money to circulation, and the profit realized by the government offers a substantial advantage.

Loaning Public Funds to Banks.

The loaning of public funds to the banks without interest, upon the security of government bonds, I regard as an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities, and compels a cautious and gradual recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that the banks having these deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon the bonds and their proceeds. No further use should be made of this method of getting the surplus into circulation, and the deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus, and for some time to come of any casual surplus that may exist after congress has taken the necessary steps for a reduction of the revenue. Such legislation should be promptly, but very considerately, enacted.

Tariff Revision Recommended.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law, both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded, and an agreement upon the evils and inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential, and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is equally desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided.

The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy because of its direct effect upon the business of the country, and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may properly be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from the consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to the minimum by prompt action and by the assurance which the country already enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. These duties necessarily have relation to other things besides the public revenues. We can not limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to work, to wages, and to the commercial independence of our country, and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

Removal of the Tobacco Tax.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of the disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can be very safely extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for the public needs. If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

(The president here refers to the amount of money in circulation at some length.)

The law requiring the purchase, by the treasury, of two million dollars' worth of silver bullion each month, to be coined into silver dollars of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains, has been observed by the department; but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to four million dollars. When the law was enacted (Feb. 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was $1.20 4-10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91.2 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.6 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced, and on the 1st day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was 72 cents.

The Silver Dollar.

The evil anticipations which have accompanied the coinage and use of the silver dollar have not been realized. As a coin it has not had general use, and the public treasury has been compelled to store it. But this is manifestly owing to the fact that its paper representative is more convenient. The general acceptance and use of the silver certificate show that silver has not been otherwise discredited. Some favorable conditions have contributed to maintain this practical equality, in their commercial use, between the gold and silver dollars. But some of these are trade conditions that statutory enactments do not control, and of the continuance of which we cannot be certain.

I think it is clear that, if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free, we must expect that the difference in the bullion values of the gold and silver dollars will be taken account of in commercial transactions, and I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such a result would be discreditable to our financial management and disastrous to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such a peril. And, indeed, nothing more harmful could happen to the silver interests. Any safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses.

I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal, and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination, owing to the press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose—to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency, and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with congress upon this subject.

(President Harrison here makes brief reference to the Chinese Exclusion act and the Behring Sea proclamation.)

Coast Defenses.

Judged by modern standards, we are practically without coast defenses. Many of the structures we have would enhance rather than diminish the perils of their garrisons if subjected to the fire of improved guns; and very few are so located as to give full effect to the greater range of such guns as we are now making for coast defense uses. This general subject has had consideration in congress for some years, and the appropriation for the construction of large rifled guns, made one year ago, was, I am sure, the expression of a purpose to provide suitable works in which these guns might be mounted. An appropriation now made for that purpose would not advance the completion of the works beyond our ability to supply them with fairly effective guns.

The security of our coast cities against foreign attack should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other nations. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I very urgently recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our most exposed harbors.

I approve the suggestion of the secretary of war that provision be made for encamping companies of the National Guard in our coast works for a specified time each year, and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of congress.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be promoted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage, and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can ever be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be sooner and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time, and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion. A work once considerably begun should not be subjected to the risks and deterioration which interrupted or insufficient appropriations necessarily occasion.

Protection of Federal Officers and Witnesses.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field, of the supreme court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been deputed to accompany Justice Field and to protect him from anticipated violence at the hands of Terry, in connection with the legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of congress.

I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for a full trial of such cases in the United States courts. In recommending such legislation I do not at all impeach either the general adequacy of the provision made by the state laws for the protection of all citizens, or the general good disposition of those charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States. The duty of protecting its officers, as such, and of punishing those who assault them on account of their official acts, should not be devolved expressly or by acquiescence upon the local authorities.

Events which have been brought to my attention, happening in other parts of the country, have also suggested the propriety of extending by legislation fuller protection to those who may be called as witnesses in the courts of the United States. The law compels those who are supposed to have knowledge of public offenses to attend upon our courts and grand juries and to give evidence. There is a manifest resulting duty that these witnesses shall be protected from injury on account of their testimony. The investigations of criminal offenses are often rendered futile and the punishment of crime impossible, by the intimidation of witnesses.

The necessity of providing some more speedy method for disposing of the cases which now come for final adjudication to the supreme court becomes every year more apparent and urgent.

The plan of providing some intermediate courts, having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and cases, has, I think, received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many of the districts are, in my judgment, inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below $5,000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor performed by these judges is very unequal; but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity, they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the moral character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examination, by fixing the times for hearing such applications, and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the avowed enemies of social order, or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws, should not only be denied citizenship, but a domicile.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

The Postmaster General's Report.

The report of the postmaster general not only exhibits the operations of the department for the last fiscal year, but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails has an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand.

The saving of one day in the transmission of the mails between New York and San Francisco, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of a supervision of the post-offices in separate districts that shall involve instruction and suggestion and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service. * * *

Secretary Tracy's Report.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each.

In general, satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the new ships of war authorized by congress. The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much adverse criticism. But it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first class vessel of her rate.

The report of the secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing, by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had, on the 4th of March last, thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total number has not been increased, because in the mean time four have been lost or condemned. Twenty-six additional vessels have been authorized and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will only be increased to forty-two, a gain of five. The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own argument. One of the new ships may, in fighting strength, be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duty of two. It is important, therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan islands, in the harbor of Apia, in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty-seven seamen, of two vessels, the Trenton and the Vandalia, and the disabling of a third, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the German navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the force of the hurricane and suffered even more heavily. While mourning the brave officers and men who died, facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American navy for seamanship, courage, and generosity was magnificently sustained in the storm beaten harbor of Apia.

(The president here speaks at length of the progress and condition of the Indian on government reservations, and refers to the Sioux and Cherokee negotiations.)

The Opening of Oklahoma.

Under the agreement made between the United States and the Muscogee (or Creek) nation of Indians on the 19th day of January, 1889, an absolute title was secured by the United States to about three and a half millions of acres of land. Section 12 of the general Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889, made provision for the purchase by the United States from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their lands. The delegates of the Seminole nation, having first duly evinced to me their power to act in that behalf, delivered a proper release and conveyance to the United States of all the lands mentioned in the act, which was accepted by me and certified to be in compliance with the statute.

By the terms of both the acts referred to all the lands so purchased were declared to be a part of the public domain, and open to settlement under the homestead law. But of the lands embraced in these purchases, being in the aggregate about five and a half million acres, three and a half million acres had already, under the terms of the treaty of 1866, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon, and had been appropriated to that purpose. The land remaining and available for settlement consisted of 1,887,796 acres, surrounded on all sides by lands in the occupancy of Indian tribes. Congress had provided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands, except as the new court, which had been established at Muscogee, or the United States courts in some of the adjoining states, had power to enforce the general laws of the United States.

In this condition of things I was quite reluctant to open the lands to settlement. But in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had gathered upon the borders of the Indian Territory, with a view to securing homesteads on the ceded lands, and that delay would involve them in much loss and suffering, I did, on the 23d day of March last, issue a proclamation declaring that the lands therein described would be open to settlement under the provisions of the law on the 22d day of April following, at 12 o'clock noon. Two land districts had been established and the offices were open for the transaction of business when the appointed time arrived.

It is much to the credit of the settlers that they very generally observed the limitation as to the time when they might enter the territory. Care will be taken that those who entered in violation of the law do not secure the advantage they unfairly sought. There was a good deal of apprehension that the strife for locations would result in much violence and bloodshed, but happily these anticipations were not realized. It is estimated that there are now in the territory about 60,000 people, and several considerable towns have sprung up, for which temporary municipal governments have been organized. Guthrie is said to have now a population of almost 8,000. Eleven schools and nine churches have been established and three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in this city, whose charter and ordinances have only the sanction of the voluntary acquiescence of the people from day to day.

Oklahoma City has a population of about five thousand, and is proportionately as well provided as Guthrie with churches, schools and newspapers. Other towns and villages having populations of from one hundred to a thousand are scattered over the territory.

In order to secure the peace of this new community, in the absence of civil government, I directed Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, to act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States to preserve the peace, and upon their requisition to use the troops to aid them in executing warrants and in quieting any riots or breaches of the peace that might occur. He was further directed to use his influence to promote good order and to avoid any conflicts between or with the settlers. Believing that the introduction and sale of liquors, where no legal restraints or regulations existed, would endanger the public peace, and in view of the fact that such liquors must first be introduced into the Indian reservations before reaching the white settlements, I further directed the general commanding to enforce the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country.

The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well disposed citizens, and has tended to restrain the lawless. In one instance the officer in immediate command of the troops went further than I deemed justifiable in supporting the de facto municipal government of Guthrie, and he was so informed and directed to limit the interference of the military to the support of the marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that congress at once provide a territorial government for these people. Serious questions, which may at any time lead to violent outbreaks, are awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genius for self government has been well illustrated in Oklahoma, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them.

Provision should be made for the acquisition of title to town lots in the towns now established in Alaska, for locating town sites and for the establishment of municipal governments. Only the mining laws have been extended to that territory, and no other form of title to lands can now be obtained. The general land laws were framed with reference to the disposition of agricultural lands, and it is doubtful if their operation in Alaska would be beneficial. * * *

In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating, in every proper way, the adjustment of the honest claims of individual settlers upon the public lands has been pursued. The number of pending cases had, during the preceding administration, been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases originating in the west and northwest, and by the subsequent use of unusual methods of examination. Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which our agricultural lands have been settled can appreciate the serious and often fatal consequences to the settler of a policy that puts his title under suspicion, or delays the issuance of his patent. While care is taken to prevent and to expose fraud, it should not be imputed without reason.

The manifest purpose of the homestead and preemption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bona fide intent to make a home upon the selected lands. Where this intent has been well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with, the claimant is entitled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case. But where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another, who is seeking to evade a law intended to promote small holdings, and to secure by fraudulent methods large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agent should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose, but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The laws should be so administered as not to confound these two classes, and to visit penalties only upon the latter.

(Reference is here made to New Mexico and Arizona land titles.)

Pensions.

The law now provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service and in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz., muster and disability, are usually susceptible of easy proof; but the third, origin in the service, is often difficult, and in many deserving cases impossible to establish. That very many of those who endured the hardships of our most bloody and arduous campaigns are now disabled from diseases that had a real but not traceable origin in the service I do not doubt.

Besides these there is another class composed of men many of whom served an enlistment of three full years, and of re-enlisted veterans who added a fourth year of service, who escaped the casualties of battle and the assaults of disease, who were always ready for any detail, who were in every battle line of their command, and were mustered out in sound health, and have, since the close of the war, while fighting with the same indomitable and independent spirit the contests of civil life, been overcome by disease or casualty.

I am not unaware that the pension roll already involves a very large annual expenditure, neither am I deterred by that fact from recommending that congress grant a pension to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war as having rendered substantial service during the war are now dependent upon their own labor for a maintenance, and by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning it. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly.

Our people will, I am sure, very generally approve such legislation. And I am equally sure that the survivors of the Union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades is fairly cared for.

There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied. To some of these the secretary of the interior has called attention.

It is gratifying to be able to state that by the adoption of new and better methods in the war department the calls of the pension office for information as to the military and hospital records of pension claimants are now promptly answered, and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occurred are entirely avoided. This will greatly facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims.

(The president then speaks of the four new states.)

Protection of Railroad Employes.

The attention of the interstate commerce commission has been called to the urgent need of congressional legislation for the better protection of the lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great interstate freight lines of the country, and especially of the yardmen and brakemen. A petition, signed by nearly 10,000 railway brakemen, was presented to the commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars.

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

The President's Message, which was sent to Congress on Monday, appears in full in this issue.

The *Sentinel* of last week contains a two column article upon the subject of blanks used in the offices of Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, for which the county commissioners have paid those officials. This payment was made in accordance with an Act passed April 25, 1889, providing that the county shall furnish the stationery &c, for these offices. This law stands to-day as the law of the State, and will continue to-do so until the courts shall decide differently, the opinion of a Washington county lawyer to the contrary, notwithstanding If the law is such a pernicious one, Representative Krickbaum should have pointed out its vicious features, before its passage in the legislature. If he uttered a word in opposition to the bill, other than voting, we shall be glad to print his speech.

The opinion is expressed both by Mr. Snyder and Mr. Campbell, and by two of the county commissioners, that this tempest in a teapot is accounted for, by the fact that the *Sentinel* did not print the blanks.

As to the bonds referred to which bear the imprint of the *Republican*, but are said to have been furnished by the COLUMBIAN we have only to say that such bonds were never printed at this office, never borrowed or bought by us from anybody, and that Mr. Campbell now remembers that they were among some blanks purchased by him from his predecessor, G. W. Sterner.

The prices paid for the blanks were not unreasonable, and the basis of valuation taken was the best obtainable, being the price list of a firm that makes a special business of printing such blanks, from which a liberal discount was made by Messrs Campbell and Snyder. Neither of these gentlemen nor the county Commissioners have done anything in this matter which invites a suspicion of dishonesty or unfairness.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

In 1852 the Democrats swept every Northern State from Pennsylvania to California. Only two Northern States—Massachusetts and Vermont—voted for General Scott against General Pierce, and two Southern States—Kentucky and Tennessee—were the only break in the Democratic sweep in the South. Every indication pointed to a long period of Democratic supremecy, and it could have been long maintained had wisdom increased with power; but the very cause that gave the Democrats their ovewhelming victory in 1852, broke them into fragments in 1854, gave them a narrow minority triumph in 1856 and then doomed them to a quarter of a century of unbroken rule by their opponents.

The cause of the great Democratic victory in 1852 was slavery; the cause of the overthrow of the same party in 1854 was slavery; and the cause that made it voiceless in the national government for nearly a generation was slavery. There was profound unrest among the people because of the growing power of slavery in the administration of our boasted free institution, but the peril to the tranquility of the nation in assaulting slavery that had the high sanction of the Constitution, and the odium cast upon the Abolition agitation of the day, made hundreds of thousands assent to the Compromise Measures of 1850 as a finality, hoping for peace and prosperity by an adjustment that was expected to end the disturbing controversy.

But slavery aggression not only did not cease when the people voted in 1852 by an exceptional majority, to end slavery agitation, but it became bolder and advanced its standard by the Dred Scott decision and by the desperate and bloody struggles to enslave Kansas and Nebraska. The latent anti-slavery sentiment was thus kindled into a flame, and in 1854, every New England and Northern State excepting only California—lost by a few hundred—voted against the administration and the party that had but lately given the most triumphant summons to power ever given in any national contest since the re election of Monroe. Stubborn Democratic States like Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan, swung from their Democratic moorings and, with the single exception of Indiana, have been a stubborn Republican States for the period of a full generation.

In 1854 when the profound anti-slavery sentiment asserted itself, the answer was made that "local issues" had temporarily disrupted parties and the blind leaders continued to lead their blind followers until the deluge came. True, local issues were seized upon in many States and magnified into potential importance, but a party united in conviction is not thus disrupted by local questions. It is only when a great party assails the convictions of its people that "local issues" can rise to the importance of swinging such States as Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, New York and New Jersey against the party just on the threshold of power by almost unprecedented majorities.

The issue that is repeating the revolutionary work of the slavery issue of 1854 is the now vital question of tariff reform. It had many pretexts in the "local issues" to open the way for party revolt; but if there had not been profound unrest in New England, in the Middle States and in the great West because of aggressive and needless taxation upon the necessaries of life, and the open prostitution of the policy of protection to monopoly greed, no "local issues" could have defeated a Republican Governor and Legislature in Ohio, defeated a Republican Governor in Iowa, and elected Democratic State tickets in New York New Jersey and Virginia by majorities which equally surprised the leaders of all parties. And the revolt of 1889, like the revolt of 1854, will grow in power and become more and more revolutionary in every section of the Union, until needless taxation of the people shall be overthrown, and banded monopoly shall cease to have special protection at the cost of consumers.

The people of the country believe in the liberal protection of American labor. It was first thought by Washington, has been sustained by every President from Washington to Harrison; and it never will be overthrown in the nation unless protectionist leaders engulf their cause and themselves in the exacting greed of monopoly. Massachusetts and Iowa will heartily protect the wages of labor in our tariff laws, but taxes employed for protection must cease with protection to wages. With our manufacturers put upon equality with their competitors abroad on the question of wages, every dollar of additional tax imposed is simply inexcusable oppression of the people. Iowa and Massachusetts want cheapened American products without reducing wages of labor; they want free raw materials; they want free coal, free wool, free iron ore and free scrap iron to enable the New England industries to live, and the farmers of Iowa, with crushing tariff taxes on everything they use, eat and wear, and growing mortgages on their farms, want cheapened clothing, implements and household effects. And they not only want them, but they must have them; and the recent elections simply emphasize the purpose of both East and West to have honest and thorough tax revision and reduced taxes or revolution. Is is only history repeating itself, and whether it shall be a brief rebellion or a sweeping revolution, will depend upon the leaders of the party in power. The Democratic leaders in 1854 learned nothing, forgot nothing, and were hopelessly overthrown; what will the Republican leaders of 1889 do? History is repeating itself.—*Times.*

Shall Postmasters be Elected.

Mr. Roswell P. Flower announces his intention to present a bill in Congress "relegating the selection of postmasters, custom house officials and internal revenue collectors to the people of the vicinage wherein their duties are performed." He maintains that Congress should provide for the election of these officials every four years, and that the power of the President should be restricted to removal for cause.

Mr. Flower probably means to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States for the accomplishment of the end he seeks. So far as postmasters are concerned it certainly would be a desirable chance, on many accounts, if they could be elected by the people instead of appointed by the President or Postmaster General. In all the towns and villages of the country the postmaster is the official nearest to the people. He should fully posses their confidence, and above all public officers should be acceptable to the majority of the citizens. The evil of the large and constantly growing patronage of the President is conceded and the scramble for the post offices is its very worst feature. It occupies the time of Senators and Congressmen as well as of the Administration, obstructs the public business and is a prolific source of corrution in politics. At the same time the appointing power too often selects a man objectionable to the people for the very reasons that make him the choice of the politicians.

Congressman Flower's proposition will find favor with the public, but it is not likely to be favorably received at Washington at the present time. However, it is a subject on which the people need educating and Mr. Flower's efforts will not be wasted.—*National Democrat.*

Summary of News.

A fire occurred in the *Tribune* building at Minneapolis on Saturday night, in which seven persons were killed and nine injured. The loss is about $300,000.

Congress convened on Monday. The Republicans now control both houses.

Six lives were lost in a fire in Philadelphia on Monday night, in a bakery and residence occupied by two families.

Lewis S Cox of Philadelphia has failed, his liabilities being nearly $500,000. He is the owner of the Brighton Woolen Mill.

The Meller & Rittenhouse Co. of Philadelphia, has failed for $300,000.

Miss Kate Drexel, who recently took the veil in a Catholic convent, has purchased sixty acres of land near Philadelphia, where she will build a convent and found a sisterhood, after she has passed through her novitiate. She is worth millions of dollars. Her work will be among the colored people and the Indians.

A big fire occured in Lynn Mass, last week Tuesday, in which many millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. Lynn is the largest shoe manufacturing town in the world.

Buford County, South Carolina, was swept by a cyclone last Thursday. Nine persons are reported killed, and twenty or thirty badly injured. Houses were blown to atoms, and large trees were carried several hundred yards.

Heavy storms prevailed upon the lakes last week. Ten men were rescued with great difficulty from a caisson that is being sunk in Lake Michigan at Chicago, on Friday. The caisson is intended as an inlet to a new water supply tunnel for the city.

Lake Erie was in a fury, and vessels were in great danger. At Cleveland the waves rolled in with a roar that was almost deafening, and the spray was flung high over the pier lights.

Boston has again suffered by fire. Last week Thursday about $5,000,000 of property was destroyed. Four firemen are supposed to have been buried under the ruins of a building. The fire was in the business centre of the city.

The Provisional Government of Brazil has readopted the old flag of the empire. France has recognized the new republic.

William S. Hopkins was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, at Bellefonte last Thursday. This is the first time a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree has been rendered in Clearfield county since 1819.

The transfer of the Philadelphia postoffice from William Harity to John Field, took place last Saturday.

On the evening of Thursday, the 14 th ult., a letter was deposited in the New York Post-office directed to the Nevada Bank, in San Francisco. At 9 o'clock on the same evening it was on its way with other mail matter for the Pacific Coast, and at 9.50 o'clock on the morning of the following Tuesday it arrived in San Francisco. The distance of 3354 miles had been accomplished in 108 hours and 50 minutes, notwithstanding a wait of three hours at Chicago and the loss of ninety minutes, caused by hot journal and a broken coupler.

Druggist Prickett Released.

Frank W. Prickett, a druggist doing business at Rosemont, in Bucks county, was convicted at the October term of court on the charge of selling liquor without a license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the period of three months.

His counsel, Hon. George N. Corson, thereupon took out a special allocatur to the Supreme Court of the State, alleging that the court below had no right to inflict the punishment of imprisonment, because Mr. Prickett was a druggist licensed by law. The Supreme Court has allowed the allocatur; and last Saturday afternoon Prickett was released from jail on bail.

The case will now come regularly before the Supreme Court for argument at the February term.

This is the first case of the kind under the Brooks License law of 1887, and a decision by the Supreme Court will be of considerable interest to druggists throughout the State.

Train Robbers Make A Haul.

THEY EASE AN EXPRESS MESSENGER OF $50,000.

Oswego, Kansas, November 25.—A train robbery of extraordinary boldness was accomplished in the Choctaw Nation Indian Territory, last night. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas express train north bound for St. Louis, was held on Pryor Creek, near Perry Station, and the express car robbed of about $50,000. The robbers displayed great coolness, and went about their work in such a familiar manner as to convince the trainmen that they were old time professionals.

The road agents were only two in number. They had concealed themselves in a clump of bushes near the water tank on Pryor Creek, and when the train stopped for water they boarded the engine, one on each side, and, covering the astounded engineer and fireman with their revolvers, explained to them their design of robbing the train. One of the robbers climbed into the tender, and from that point of vantage was master of the engine.

The messenger in the express car was then compelled to open the safe and hand up its contents, amounting to nearly $50,000.

The Famous Light Brigade.

THE STORY OF THE CHARGE AS TOLD BY A SURVIVOR.

Thirty-five years ago at Balaklava the charge of the Light Brigade, made immortal by Tennyson, took place. Out of the 600 men who went into that memorbal charge but 198 came back to tell the tale. A roster is kept of those now living who were members of the Light brigade, and, according to latest accounts, there are but twenty-one names on the list. Of these, nineteen are in England and two in the United States. The latter are Captain Thomas Morley, who is connected with the Army Medical Department at Washington, and Captain Victor Robert Gurney, who resides in this city. A reporter called at No. 238 East Eighty-fourth street this morning and found the gallant old soldier at home. Captain Gurney is now about 60 years old. He said the great charge is as fresh in his memory as though it occured yesterday. He was asked:

"Was the order ever given that resulted in the charge?"

"It was, but the day was one of blunders. Lord Raglan, who was commander-in-chief, gave an order that the enemy must be prevented from taking away the guns which they had captured in the morning. The infantry, under the Duke of Cambridge, did not come up as was expected, and a second order, confirmatory of the first, was sent over by the commander-in-chief. It was carried by Captain Nolan, Lord Raglan's orderly, who bandied words with Lord Lucan about the advance, the latter claiming that it was absurd, while Nolan, who was a hot-headed Irishman, advised him to move his command forward.

"Lucan finally gave the command 'Charge!' and away the troops went, but took the left instead of the right ravine. This error was noticed by Nolan, who rushed to the head of the flying troopers and endeavored to have them alter their course, but was unable to do so, as the tumult drowned his voice. On they rushed, while the Russians peppered them with grape and canister.

"After passing the redoubt they were almost annihilated and about three thousand cavalry were stationed at the rear ready to slaughter what remained of the plucky band; but, through being split up into small detachments and without the word of command, as if ordained to be, they wheeled to the right about and fought their way back again. They got back, but not the six hundred."

Captain Gurney has been in this country fifteen years and is a citizen. *Ex*

Undisputed Merit.

The great success of the Royal Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manufacturers to make it entirely pure, uniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill, attained by a twenty years' practical experience are contributed toward this end, and no pharmaceutical preparation can be dispensed with greater accuracy, precision and exactness. Every article used is absolutely pure. A number of chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, so that its exact power and effect in combination with its co-ingredients is definitely known. Nothing is trusted to chance, and no person is employed in the preparation of the materials used or the manufacture of the powder, who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business. As a consequence the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, wholesome and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its powers and produce the same and the highest leavening effect in any climate, at any time. The Government Chemists after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness, and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.

Guava.

Services were held in the M. E. Church Sunday afternoon by Rev. S. P. Boon. Rev. Boon delivered a very able sermon.

Anderson Kile, J. M. Larish, Poor overseer and Chancy Masteller and a number of others took the train for Benton, Orangeville and Bloom on Saturday last.

Valentine Stout, returned home, on the evening train Saturday from Rupert, where he has a log job.

Ellis Hess and Richard Shultz were out hunting on the 27 ult. and came home with 4 pheasants and 4 rabbits. They say if they could have shot on the wing, they could have killed a number of birds, for they were quite plenty where they were hunting.

The snow that recently fell caused quite an excitement among the deer hunters. Several hunters were noticed on the 10 o'clock train on Monday, and several drove to the mountains. The B. & S. R. R. is traveled quite frequently by hunters since its construction.

We noticed in the *Sentinel* that the Elk Run proprietor would soon turn his hand to hunting, but have not seen or heard anything of his success yet. Perhaps he has retired from his old sports.

Previous to our writing we noticed in the "Benton Items," that some of the citizens were casting remarks in regard to the new side walks. They should be pleased to think that the ladies have more pride for their town than they have. Brace up and encourage the ladies, if you don't wish to improve the place. Benton is at present noted for its new buildings being erected than any other town along the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R., and how would a town with all new buildings look, without sidewalks, and old rickety board and plank. If you have always got along without them, remember we are living in an age of progress. Success to you ladies, for you have the whole county in harmony with you.

Ralph Masteller purchased a fine young horse last week. He has a fine team of bays now. He and his best friend can do some fine sleighriding this winter, that is if we get the sleighing.

Since lumbering commenced at the mountains, Esq. Laubach has been kept very busy at his profession. Nearly every day some party appears before him to settle some log or bark dispute. He says if business still continues of that kind, he, will not get to the mountains to hunt deer at all. Keep courage Squire, you will have a vacation by and by.

Information has reached us that the section foreman, Chas. Macafee, will take the section from Laubach's to Jamison city and the other section will be taken charge of by a man from Bloom. If such is correct, we will probably lose our old honorable citizen.

Wm. C. Hess left for Laporte last week with the expectation of getting work. Undoubtedly he got work for he has not made his appearance yet. Good luck to Billy. Hope you will find a position.

Dec 2nd '89. W. F.

FOR RENT.—The room on the second floor of the COLUMBIAN Building, now occupied by the Town Council, will be vacant April 1st, 1890. It is a large, light room, steam heat, gas, and water on same floor. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell.

DIED.—At Bloomsburg, Laura Alice, a bright and interesting daughter of Frank and Jennie Baum on the 26 h day of Nov., aged 4 years 9 months and 26 days, of membraneous Croup.

Could Not Keep.

Shop without them. I consider your Sulphur Bitters a remarkable blood purifier. I know of several people, whose cases were considered hopeless, that have been entirely cured by your medicine. The sale of Sulphur Bitters is so large here that I could not keep shop without them. E. S. YATES, Pharmacist, 99 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

A "Sovereign" that Costs One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout N. Y., is known to be a certain cure for Nervousness, Debility, and the ills peculiar to women. This sovereign remedy stimulates the Stomach, Kidneys, and Liver to a healthy action. For all troubles of the blood and urinary organs it has no equal, and a bottle, which costs only one dollar, should be in every house. 12-6 1-m.

Catarrh

May affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and the most liable to be neglected. It cannot be cured by local applications. Being a constitutional disease it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the catarrh, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes one feel renewed in strength and health. If you suffer from catarrh, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Ringing Noises **Impure Blood**

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and received great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh was very disagreeable, especially in the winter, causing constant discharge from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and pains in the back of my head. The effort to clear my head in the morning by hawking and spitting was painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief immediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I am never without the medicine in my house as I think it is worth its weight in gold." MRS. G. B. GIBB, 1029 Eighth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla **Cures Catarrh**

"I was troubled with that annoying disease, nasal catarrh, and never found relief till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. L. ROUTT, Marksburg, Ky. N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar

Cures Liver Complaint, Billious Affections, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Giddiness, Costiveness, Dyspepsia Kidney trouble and all delicate Female Complaints. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

LAXADOR
LAXADOR

DREXEL'S BELL COLOGNE
Fragrant! Lasting!
The Leading Perfume for the Toilet and Handkerchief.
Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cts.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢

SALVATION OIL
Price only 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.
Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great tobacco Antidote.—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

BRIGGS'
HEADACHE - TROCHES
—FOR—
SICK HEADACHE
—IN ITS—
Nervous, Bilious, or Congestive Forms.

This Remedy is the perscription of one of the leading physicians of Paris, France, and was used by him with unparalleled success for over thirty years, it was first given to the public as a proprietary medicine in 1858 since which time it has found its way into almost every county on the face of the globe, and become a favorite remedy with thousands of the leading physicians. Medical societies have discussed its marvelous success at their annual conventions, and after their official chemists have analyzed it and found that it contained no opiates, bromides or other harmful ingredients placed it among their standard remedies.

TESTIMONIAL.
L. R. BROWN, M. D.,
23 West Jersey St.,
ELIZABETH N. J. June 28, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches The remedy cures more headache, especially such as affect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with and if this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.
L. R. BROWN.

PRICE; 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

Briggs' Medicine Co.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
9-27-1y.

M'Killip
BLOOMSBURG.
Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

1890.
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Eleventh Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE which begins with the Number for November 5, 1889, presents an attractive programme. It will offer to its reader at least four serials of the usual length, and others in two or three parts, namely: "The Red Mustang," by William O. Stoddard; "Phil and the Baby," by Lucy C. Lillie; "Prince Tommy," by John Russel Coryell; and "Mother's Way," by Margaret E. Sangster; two short serials by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. Two series of Fairy Tales will attract the attention of lovers of the wonder world, namely, the quaint tales told by Howard Pyle, and so admirably illustrated by him, and a other series in a different vein by Frank M. Bicknell. There will be short stories by W. D. Howells, Thomas Nelson Pages, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, David Ker, Hezekiah Butterworth, Sophie Swett, Richard Malcolm Johnston, etc.

A subscription to HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE secures a juvenile library. There is useful knowledge, also plenty of amusement.—*Boston Advertiser.*

TERMS: Postage Prepaid. $2 00 Per Year.
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Specimen Copy sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

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Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft to avoid chance of loss.

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Now is the time to buy
WALL PAPER.
If you anticipate papering a room or your entire house do not put it off until Spring, but do it now while you can buy the best goods at the
LOWEST PRICES.
Our trade in this line has been very good because we give you
GOOD VALUES
and a FINE LINE to select from, hence we are encouraged to buy more largely. **Come and Examine and be Convinced.**

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,
PHILADELPHIA.
$1.00—One Year for One Dollar—1.00

THE WEEKLY PRESS.
For 1890 will be as much better than THE WEEKLY PRESS for 1889 as we can make it. With every issue during the new year it will be

AN EIGHTY-COLUMN PAPER
Each of the fifty-two numbers will contain ten pages, or eighty columns, with a total for the year of 520 pages, or 4160 columns Thus it will be "as big as a book," as the saying is

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Not only will it be as big as a book, but it will be a paper of quality as well as of quantity. It will contain the pick of everything good.

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The idea is that THE WEEKLY PRESS shall be both clean and wide awake. It will discuss all subjects of public interest and importance. The writers on its list include: Julia Ward Howe, E Lynn Linton, Prof N. S. Shaler, Louis Pasteur, William Black, Edmund Gosse, Edgar W. Nye Opie P Reed, and, indeed, almost every popular writer of note in this country and quite a number of distinguished writers abroad. In fiction, an attraction of the year will be "Esther," by H. Rider Haggard; another serial story, ready engaged, will be "Come Forth," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

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The best conducted agricultural page in America. Illustrations.

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The "Womens page" of THE WEEKLY PRESS is alone worth the subscription price Its illustrations are attracting attention everywhere.

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The special department for children is now addressed to the school children and school teachers of America Let the children join the new Rainbow Club just started. Let them compete for the prizes—all in bright, wholesome, instructive books

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By special arrangement with all the leading weekly and monthly periodicals of America, subscriptions are taken for any one or more of these journals in connection with THE WEEKLY PRESS at such low rates as virtually makes our great family paper FREE to the subscriber for one year.
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Drafts, Checks, and other Remittances should be made payable to the order of
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PUBLISHERS.

FARM FOR RENT

A farm of 100 acres, with handsome new house and barn, and supplied with abundant water, will be rented at a low rent for the term of five years, to a good tenant who can furnish his own stock and equipment. The farm is in the Catawissa Valley on the Township road from Brandonville to Audenreid, two miles from Brandonville and near Girard Manor. References requested. Address HEBER S. THOMPSON, Engineer Girard Estate, Pottsville, Pa. Nov. 1-1y

SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.
11-22-d-4t.

FARMERS! GREETING!
FARMERS! GREETING!

Have you not yet learned where to purchase your CLOTHING for

MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, and CHILDREN,
HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SHIRTS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY,
TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

Lessen yourself at once, as time is noney to purchase of I. MAIER, The RELIABLE CLOTHIER, Who will save you **MONEY** and suit you.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

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Finely finished photographs, all sizes.

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SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMA CURE
Instantly relieves the most violent attack. No waiting for results. Its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c and $1.00, of druggists or by mail. Trial package Free to any address. Dr. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.
12-6 d 4w.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS
BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER.
ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
A choice and extensive assortment in style, quality and prices, that cannot be beaten by any.
Muffs, Boas, Capes, Stoles, Scarfs, Caps, Gloves, Gauntlets, Rugs, Robes and Fur Trimmings.
Henry Siede, Furrier,
14 West 14th St. 5th Ave. & 45th St.
NEW YORK
Full line of Gents' Furs and Coats.
Established 40 Years. Send for Catalogue.

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Where the United States Mint is in Philadelphia?

You may not—you may say: "What good will it do me to know?"

WE SAY

it will do you considerable good. Directly opposite, at 1338 CHESTNUT ST., is an all-the-year-around attraction, viz: E. O. THOMPSON'S SPECIAL LONDON-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE. Fashionable and reliable garments are here obtainable at money-saving prices.

IT WILL PAY YOU

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A London-Made Suit.
PRICE $12.00.

They are equal to any first class made-to-measure suit that will cost $30 00.

IF YOU CANNOT COME

write for samples of cloth and fashion catalogue. Direction how to order suits by mail sent with all samples.

ADDRESS:
E. O. THOMPSON
Mail Order Department,
P. O. BOX 413. PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

George Hassert, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, County of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to
MAGDALINA HASSERT,
CHARLES W. HASSERT, Executors.
11-15-6t. Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Kelchner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county Pa., auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, will attend for the performance of his duties at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 23d day of November 1889 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims are required to present them before the said auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such funds.
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
Bloomsburg, Pa., Oct. 25, 1889.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.
Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
NEW CARPETS. Latest Patterns in Velvet, Body Tapestry and Brussels, from 50cts. up.
INGRAIN from 20c up. RAG CARPETS from 30c up. STAIR CARPETS from 12½c up. MATTING, to close out for 10c up. OIL CLOTH, all widths and prices.
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1889. FALL OPENING 1889.
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MISS H. E. WASLEY,
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STRENGTH VITALITY!
How Lost! How Regained,

KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY
AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.
Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.
12 6 d 4w.

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EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.
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Octavo, 600 pages, steel portrait, and fac-similes of letters of eminent contemporaries in both parties.
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Cream Balm **CATARRH**

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflamation,
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Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE **HAY-FEVER**
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PHILADELPHIA, PA. Ease at once, no operation or loss of time from business. Cases pronounced incurable by others wanted. Send for Circular.
CURE GUARANTEED. Advice Free. Office Hours 9 to 3.
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ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
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NEW MODEL ORGAN, STYLE 2244.	Contains a five octave, Nine Stop Action, furnished in a large and handsome case of solid black walnut. Price $99 cash; also sold on the Easy Hire System at $12.37 per quarter, for ten quarters, when organ becomes property of person hiring.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS.	The Mason & Hamlin "Stringer," invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882, is used in the Mason & Hamlin piano exclusively Remarkable refinement of tone and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune characterize these instruments.

POPULAR STYLES ORGANS AT $22, $32.50, 60, 78, 96, AND UP.
Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments, and Rented. Catalogue free.
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OUR LITTLE ONES
and the NURSERY

36 BROMFIELD ST.,
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The most handsome and best magazine for children ever published. $1.50 a year; single copies, 15 cts. Sent on trial three months for 25c. A sample copy and Premium List sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp.
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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

☞Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1889.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.
STATIONS.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	11 48	7 05	8 35	2 35	6 40
Main Street	6 18	11 41	6 58	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	11 39	6 56	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 31	6 48	8 53	2 53	7 00
Lightstreet	6 05	11 28	6 43	8 56	2 56	7 03
Orangeville	5 57	11 20	6 35	9 05	3 07	7 10
Forks	5 45	11 10	6 25	9 15	3 17	7 20
Zaner's	5 42	11 06	6 21	9 20	3 20	7 23
Stillwater	5 37	11 02	6 17	9 25	3 25	7 28
Benton	5 28	10 55	6 10	9 33	3 33	7 35
Edsons	5 23	10 50	6 07	9 36	3 37	7 38
Coles Creek	5 20	10 45	6 05	9 38	3 40	7 40
Sugarloaf	5 15	10 42	6 02	9 42	3 43	7 44
Laubachs	5 12	10 40	6 00	9 47	3 48	7 47
Central	5 03	10 31	5 53	9 57	3 58	7 57
Jamison City	5 00	10 30	5 50	10 00	4 00	8 00
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

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SALES.

DEC. 7 — William Shoemaker will sell personal property at Bloomsburg, on Lightstreet road, above Dr. Gardner's barn at 1 p. m.

DEC. 14 —Geo. E Shiner will sell personal property in Briarcreek township, December 14 at 10 o'clock a. m. at his residence near the school house.

M. P. Lutz will sell two desirable residences near the Centre of Bloomsburg Pa. at a bargain if taken before Nov. 30th 1889.

The administrators of Anna Coffman dec'd., W. E. and D. R. Coffmen offer at private sale, a house and lot on West Main street Bloomsburg, Pa. the late residence of deceased. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A farm about a mile from Afton, containing 50 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings, with all this year's crops, farming implements and stock will be sold at private sale. For particulars inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. 7-26 tf.

FOR SALE —A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 367 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Good as new, 57 inch Victor Bicycle. Inquire at this office.
11-28 '89.

Personal.

A. H. Fallmer, the genial landlord of Eyersgrove, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Samuel Pursel, who is teaching school at Pittston, spent Thanksgiving in town.

Lloyd Zaner, of Forks, went to Philadelphia Friday of last week, where he will spend a few days visiting friends.

A project is on foot to establish a creamery at Catawissa.

There will be a service of song at the Reformed church next Sunday evening.

Charles Wiedman of Centralia was in town on Monday.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday at 3 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Wirt welcomed a little daughter to their house on Wednesday morning.

Nothing of special importance has taken place in court this week. The proceedings will appear in full next week.

The Opus Club will meet at Miss Ida Bernhard's next Tuesday evening. A full attendance is desired.

Nothing but words of highest praise is heard for Dr. Shattuck's Helianthus, the rapid oxygen cough cure. Give it a trial.

The Ninth Annual Winona Reception will be held at the Exchange Hotel on Friday, December 27th.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

Hon. Jas. T. Fox is making his residence in Bloomsburg. He moved into his dwelling house (the late C. Potter property) on East street, about two weeks ago.

Wm. Workheiser made his appearance on the streets Monday with a new delivery wagon. It is a well built wagon, and quite an improvement over the old one.

Wedding invitations in great variety at the COLUMBIAN office. Three new fonts of elegant script just received.
Call and see samples. tf.

Burdette's lecture at Berwick, which was to have taken place last Saturday night, was postponed on account of his having a sore throat.

Lopez, one of Sullivan County's lumber centres, was a howling wilderness three years ago. Now it has a population of 1,000.

Judge Murphy was unable to attend court this week, and he is reported as being seriously ill. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

William Rabb has insured his show windows in the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, of which Charles B. Lutz is agent.

The Pigeon shooting Contest in Athletic Park will take place Tuesday of next week December 10th, between the Nanticoke Gun club and the Bloomsburg Marksmen, Admission 10 cents.

STONE QUARRIES—Best quality of heavy or light stone for sale by B. F. Sharpless.
Jan. 0.

Samples of type for calling cards will be sent free by mail to anyone asking for them. Address THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS — All parties in Mt. Pleasant township not paying their taxes before December 12th, will be charged 5 per cent additional, as the law specifies.
G. M. IKELER, Collector.

B. F. Redline, of Greenwood township, and a companion whose name we did not learn, were out hunting last week Tuesday and shot nine pheasants all in one flock. This is a good day's work.

For the holiday trade William Web offers a fine line of Meerschaum pipes, cigar holders, cigars, and all kinds of smoker's supplies. Fresh confectionery always on hand. Main street, next to Gilmore's. 11-29-4w.

Reed could make a fortune with his lecture, but he is in comfortable circumstances and will not lecture except for some good object. You may never have another opportunity to hear him.

Catawissa's postmaster, William Berger, was buried last week Thursday. having died on Monday from heart disease. Joseph B. Knittle has charge of the post-office temporarily at the request of Mr. Berger's bondsmen.

Remember Reed's lecture on Friday Dec. 13th.

The Union Veteran Legion have had to wait a whole year before they could get Reed here.

Do not miss this chance of hearing him.

Miss Carrie Terell, well known about Millville and Greenwood as a teacher in their schools, has been an inmate of the Danville Asylum for the last two months. Her friends will be glad to learn that "she has improved in every respect," so says Dr. Schultz the Superintendent.

Robert Robbins died at his home in Eyersgrove on Monday night at 11:30 o'clock, aged about eighty-three years. He was one of the oldest residents of that section, and had always lived there. He was a highly respected citizen. He left no children. His wife died about eight years ago.

J. Wesley Moyer had an accident with his New York Sunday papers last Sunday. When he called for them at the Bloom Ferry station, a large number of them were burned. The agent said they caught fire from the stove, and that he (Moyer) should take what good ones were left. But 'Wes' refused to do so and will look to the agent for the payment of the entire bill.

The following letters are held at Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, December 17, 1889.

Mr. G. H. Harman, Mr. J. H. Kearney, G. B. Remley, Mr. John Sorber.

CARDS.

J. E. Henson.

Persons calling for these letters please say, they were advertised Dec. 3, 1889.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mears of Rupert, were sorely afflicted last Saturday evening by the loss of their only daughter. She was taken suddenly about a week prior to her death with inflammation of the lungs, and no medical aid could avert the disease. She was about 11 years of age. Funeral Services were held Tuesday morning, and the body interred in Rosemont Cemetery of this town.

The Davene combination that attempted to show at the opera house last Thursday night was a fraud. They secured the hall by imposing on the managers by means of lithographs of a good troupe. They would have imposed on the public through the notices furnished the newspapers, but fortunately the audience was small, and those who were there left early in disgust. Give the "Davenes" an audience of empty seats

C. H Sutton was killed at Mt. Alton, McKean Co, on the 18th of November. He was driving team and, coming to a crossing where the gates were down, he left his team stand and went under the gate and was struck by the Niagara Express train, and killed instantly. He was a grand-son of John Sutton of Stillwater, and of E. J. Albertson of Fairmount Springs. He was a son of Mrs. A. H. Follmer of Eyersgrove, and Mr. Follmer went to McKean Co. on the 25th of November to bring the remains home, but they were not in fit condition for removal, having been buried ten days. Mr. Sutton's age was 26 years.

Gilmore's Toy Bazar is now ready for the holidays. The store room on the first floor is filled with toys and candy. Upstairs are four large rooms devoted exclusively to toys of every description. If your little boy is to receive a visit from Santa Claus, go to Gilmore's and get a sled, a rocking horse, a train of cars, a wagon, a game, a gun, a desk; if your little girl is to be favored, you will find dolls of all sizes, colors and prices, dressed and undressed, sleeping dolls and speaking dolls, and above all the wonderful French flirting doll, that looks through her glasses, turns her head, fans herself to music that comes from within the pedestal on which she stands. There are also cradles, baby wagons, furniture, dishes, and a thousand articles from which to select, for boys or girls. Call early before the rush begins, and while the assortment is full. 11-29-5w.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, of St. Louis, makes the following meteorological forecasts for December in the *Word and Works*:

"The Venus disturbance is central on December 4 and will intensify the storms of the first December period, which, under normal conditions, would be about from the 2nd to the 7th. The presence of extra disturbing causes, however, call for a continuance of perturbed weather over the reactionary days, the 8th and 9th. Extremes of temperature in rapid phenomenal succession, is a marked characteristic of the Venus disturbance—hence the storm periods during its dominance are almost sure to begin abnormally warm and culminate in sudden and extreme cold.

"The second storm period for December begins the 12th and runs to the 17th. Count on some full-grown winter storms about the 12th to 16th. There will be rain and much snow, followed promptly by extremely cold days. The reactionary movements about the 19th and 20th will most likely be merged into the general solstitial disturbances, with a decided tendency to a higher temperature about those days

"A Vulcan disturbance is central on Christmas day. A higher temperature than the days immediately preceding is apt to be on its way from the West to the East, attended by storms of rain and snow. Many parts of the country will be covered with snow, and have cold, frosty weather during the holidays. There is a Mercurial disturbance on the last day of December, which is also a day of reactionary storm tendencies. Mercury is famous for his sleet storms at this time of the year. The prospects are good that nature will put up her winter festoons in exchanging December for January, and that we shall slip from one into the other on a sea of ice."

Geo. O. Morris and his company appeared at the Opera House on Monday night in "A Legal Wrong," to a fair audience. They had with them much of their own scenery. and the shipwreck scene and the lone island in the ocean were especially good. There are many strong situations in the play, and they were well presented by the members of the company.

Judge Ikeler on Monday filed an opinion in the matter of the removal of the dead from the Welsh Baptist burial ground on Rock street. He finds that there have been no interments there since 1881, and then but one; that for many years prior to that no burials took place there; that the graves are neglected, the tombstones fallen down, and in many cases the graves cannot be distinguished. He finds that it is a public nuisance, and orders the Town Council to remove the bodies buried there. He also decides that Bloomsburg is a borough within the meaning of the Act of 1874, and that the court has power to order the removal of the dead. It was high time that some such action were taken, as the burial ground has passed from the ownership of the Welsh Baptist congregation, and there are no funds with which to care for the graves.

The reunion exercises of the Philologian Society took place at Normal Hall on Thanksgiving evening, and at 7 o'clock the hall was packed with an intelligent audience. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and concluded with the court scene in the "Merchant of Venice." Mr. Grant Herring was the Shylock, Mrs. Herring, Portia, and both filled the parts well, as everybody expected they would. The action was natural and smooth, and they were well supported by W. H. Brooke, as the Merchant, Howard H. Bidleman as Bassanio, Hal. Curran as Gratiano, F. W. Magrady as the Duke, Willis Miller as Lorenzo, Miss Black as Nerissa, and Miss Hawley as Jessica. There were no perceptible halts through forgotten lines, and each one did his work remarkably well. The costumes came from Philadelphia, and were appropriate and elegant. Handsome invitations and programmes were issued, and the society is indebted to John Rogers of New York for the electrotype plate of a scene in the play, which was printed on one page of the programme.

Howard Poust Goes to Sea.

Mr. W. B. Poust returned from Philadelphia Tuesday evening where he had taken his son, Howard to be examined for admission to the Philadelphia Nautical School The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation for the purpose of maintaining this school, and the War Department has detailed the Saratoga for the school ship. The school will consist of about 75 boys taken from the different counties of the State. Representative Coray recommended Howard Poust from this district. He stood his examination Monday, passed and was accepted. He returned with his father and will await the completion of the examinations and opening of the school. The object of the school is to give a theoretical and practical knowledge of navigation to American boys and prepare them for use in our merchant marine or to rally to their country's defense should necessity demand. The school ship Saratoga is a fine vessel and has been put in thorough order for the use to which it is intended. The Saratoga will remain in the Philadelphia harbor during the Winter and next summer will take a cruise around the world, visiting for several days all the important ports of foreign nations —*Shickshinny Echo.*

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Ent Post No. 250 of the G. A. R. a committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and they make the following report:

WHEREAS, it has pleased an Allwise Providence to permit the sudden removal of our comrade Andrew Lunger, who was a faithful soldier in the service of his country in the hour of her peril, and attentive to his duties as a member of this post; therefore be it:

Resolved, That we hereby express our sympathy to his afflicted family thus suddenly bereft of a husband and father and again urge our comrades to renewed fidelity, that at our final muster out, it may be said of all of us, that "we cheerfully responded to every call of duty."

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Ent Post, a copy of them be presented to the family of the deceased and also be printed in the Bloomsburg newspapers.

C. P. SLOAN,
R. STILES,
W. R. RINGROSE.

Six Months in Rebel Prisons.

Geo. E. Reed. who in 1864, amputated both legs of his comrade, January, at Andersonville, with a pair of scissors and an old case knife, so successfully, that Mr. January's life was saved, and he is living to-day, will deliver a lecture on prison life at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, Friday evening, Dec. 13, 1889.

Mr. Reed is a first class speaker and has lectured in the leading cities with such success that they have always invited him to repeat his lectures. In one city he lectured on four different occasions to crowded houses.

The lecture is for the benefit of the Union Veteran Legion.

Tickets can be procured at Dentler's shoe store, three doors above the National Bank. Admission 25 cents, Reserved seats 35 cents.

The Young Men's Orchestra of Bloomsburg will furnish some of their fine music.

Confidence Begot of Success.

So confident are the manufacturers of the world-famed remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that it will do all that they represent, in the cure of liver, blood and lung diseases, that, after witnessing its thousands of cures for many years past, they now feel warranted in selling it (as they are doing, through druggists) under a positive guarantee of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded. No medicine of ordinary merit could be sold under such severe conditions with profit to its proprietors, and no other medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended was ever before sold under a guarantee of a cure or no pay. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects Pimples, blotches, eruptions and all skin and scalp diseases are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous disease may affect the glands, causing swellings or tumors; the bones, causing "fever-sores," "white swellings" or "hip-joint-disease;" or the tissues of the lungs, causing pulmonary consumption. No matter in which one of its myriad forms it crops out, or manifests itself, "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure it if used perseveringly and in time.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Have you seen the 5-A five mile horse blanket? If not, why not? If you have a horse you need it. 12-6 8w.

THE HIGH SCHOOL DEDICATION.

On Monday afternoon at one o'clock the High School building on Centre and First streets was formally dedicated to public use. The exercises were held in the large room on the second floor, and all the seats were filled by interested spectators. Orville Yetter, Clemuel Weiss, Ernest Rice, Harry Kleim, Frank Eyer, Charles Sharpless and Burtie Marclay, students selected from the High school and Grammar school, acted as ushers, and seated the audience. At 1:30 the Camp of Patriotic Sons of America filed in the room in uniform, and took front seats which had been reserved for them.

The stage was occupied by Messrs. Townsend, Brown, Kramer, Garrison, Chrisman and Wilson, Directors of Bloom School District; Revs. I. M. Patterson, N. Spear. W. T. Galloway, and the speakers of the day.

J. R. Townsend, President of the Board, presided, and after music by the Bloomsburg Orchestra, requested Rev. N. Spear to open the exercises by reading a portion of Scripture. In complying, Mr. Speer presented the school with a large and handsome Bible on behalf of the Bloomsburg Bible Society. Mr. Galloway then offered prayer.

Mr. Townsend then made the following address:

"We are here to-day to inaugurate this Building as the Bloomsburg High School. As a citizen of the town I feel proud in being able to state that we now have three good Public School Buildings. Since the year 1870 we have expended for grounds and buildings not less than $75,000 for public schools, showing that the citizens of Bloomsburg are not behind the times in the question of public education. As a member of the Board of Education I feel proud of the building we are now assembled in; while it is not only an ornament to our town, as well as substantial proof of educational progression, it is another monument to the memory of that far-seeing illustrious man, the father of our Common School System.

When we consider the vast amount of money expended in connection with our public schools, the army of school teachers employed at a cost of near ten millions of dollars annually, with over thirty millions invested in school buildings, truly we can say, "The school master is abroad." And yet in the face of all this outlay of labor and money, it is an undeniable fact that there are still a large number of children not attending school, who are growing up in ignorance and crime, providing material for our prisons and reformatories. Our last census reports tell us that in the State of Pennsylvania 146,138 persons of ten years and upwards are unable to *read*, while 228,014 were returned as unable to *write*, making a total of 374,152 persons in this State who could neither read nor write. The question arises can we afford to have this mass of illiteracy existing in our midst? I think not. And I think there is only one remedy and that is a "compulsory school law." I know it will be stated that it is not practicable at present, and some even predict its failure should it become a law. But I fail to believe that what has been shown to be successful in other countries should prove a failure with us. The secret of the high standard of popular education in Germany is undoubtedly due to the compulsory school law which prevents any German child growing up in ignorance. After the close of the Franco-German War the French people became alive to the low state of education among the masses and at once proceeded to provide a new code of elementary instruction. Laws of the most stringent character in regard to obligatory instruction are now enforced—to-day the French acknowledge that it was the German schoolmasters rather than the needle guns that conquered them. Within a few years England and Italy have adopted a public school system with "compulsory school laws" and great progression is reported in the education of the masses, and I trust the day is not far distant when we shall have a compulsory school law together with an Industrial Department in all our common schools.

We are about to commence a new era in our town in two ways, industrial and educational. With the prospect of diversified industries coming to our town our boys and girls may need additional education to what our schools now afford them. A new field of employment will be opened in our Silk Mill and Carpet Manufactory. Mechanical skill, artistic designs form very important features in the manufacture of textile fabrics. I therefore hope that every encouragement will be given to establish night schools in this building, also Art and Science classes, thereby providing means of cultivating and difusing Technical Education for those who may have ability and taste for such studies.

In conclusion permit me to express the great pleasure we feel (as I believe I express the sentiments of the School Board) in seeing so large an attendance on this occasion, believing it to be an endorsement of the action of the School Board in the erection of this Building.

J. C. Brown, Secretary of the School Board, then read the following report:

After some introductory remarks by the Secretary the report continues:

For several years past it was evident to the minds of the different school boards, that in order to accomplish the best results in our public schools, they should be organized as several departments of *one* school and not carried on as so many distinct and separate schools with distinct purposes. It was with this object in view that the Board at a regular meeting on February 12th, 1886, adopted a course of study for the Bloomsburg Public Schools, wherein it was stipulated that Primary, Intermediate and Junior departments should be established in both the 5th and 3rd street buildings comprising a two years' course in each, and a Grammar school and a High school shall also be established for the whole town, a two years' course being adopted for the former and a three years' in the latter, making an eleven years' course for graduation.

This action of the board which then consisted of William Kramer, Stephen Knorr, J. J. Lawall, W. Krickbaum, Isaiah Hagenbuch and J. C. Brown, was really taken in anticipation of the construction in the near future of a centrally located High School Building. It was in contemplation to provide such facilities for the education of the boys and girls of Bloomsburg, that at the age of seventeen it would be possible for the poorest of them to go forth into the world armed with a certificate of graduation that would be recognized by the public as equivalent to a diploma from our best regulated academies.

It was little more than two years of waiting until this purpose began to assume more tangible proportions. It was at a special meeting of the Board of Directors on July 19th, 1888, that the following resolution was proposed:

Resolved, That the Bloomsburg School District purchase the property known as the old jail lot from Douglass Hughes for $3600. The Board then consisting of Wm. Chrisman, Isaiah Hagenbuch, Wm. Kramer, J. R. Townsend, O. T. Wilson, and J. C. Brown, all voted for this resolution.

The veritable boom that seized hold of Bloomsburg and the rapid increase in the number of children of legal school age made it necessary to proceed at once to make provision for their accommodation. An additional building became a necessity.

March 15th of the present year J. R. Townsend and James C. Brown were appointed a committee to procure plans for a new building to be erected on the old jail lot and to submit the same to the board.

At the regular meeting of the Board on the 5th of April plans were submitted from Parsons & Son, Topeka, Kansas; Weitzell and Reitmyer,, Danville, and E. E. Ritter, Allentown.

The Ritter plans were upon due consideration unanimously adopted, and ordered that the letting for the construction of the building be advertised, proposals to be received up to May 13th, 1889.

The subject of heating and ventilation being one of the most important in a well regulated public building gave the board no little concern. Individual members visited Danville to investigate the subject and inquire into the effectiveness of the Smead, Wills system of heating and ventilation combined with their dry closets. So favorably impressed were these members with the result of their investigation that at a subsequent meeting a contract was entered into with Smead, Wills & Co., to introduce their system for $2540.

At the time specified bids were received as follows: David Hensinger, $15585.48; Sterner & Sons, $17200 00; Samuel Shaffer $18500.00; Samuel Farnsworth, $19129.00; Thomas Gorey, $23448.00. The contractor to have all the material in the old jail buildings. The contract was awarded to David Hensinger at his bid and at the same time a loan was authorized of $20,000 at 4½ per cent. exempt from taxation to provide resources to construct the building. This with the $3000 of bonds issued for the lot makes a bonded debt of $23,000—$1.000 of which is due and will be paid January 1. The last of these bonds is due and payable January 1, 1902.

The contractor at once entered into an agreement for the construction of the building and in a few days began work which was faithfully and diligently prosecuted (as the weather permitted) to a successful issue. Since the first of June the composition of the Board of Directors has been slightly changed by the retirement of Isaiah Hagenbuch, expiration of term, and the substitution of Joseph Garrison.

At the meeting of June 3, 1889, a new building committee was constituted consisting of J. R. Townsend, W. Chrisman, Wm. Kreamer and J. C. Brown. We leave the public to judge as to how faithfully this committee and the contractor performed their respective duties.

(Here follows a description of the building.)

Rev. D. J. Waller, Sr., followed in an interesting address. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen, perhaps you will wonder why I am here. It is customary now to supply the children with specimens of fossils, and I didn't know but that was what brought me here." He then described the primitive character of the school houses of Pennsylvania as they were 70 years ago. In 1838 the old log school house was removed from the corner of Main and Iron streets, on the grounds of the Episcopal church, Up to that time this was the only school building in Bloomsburg. The new brick church that was built by the Episcopalians at about that time, was considered a great advance in architecture. The Academy on Third street was occupied as early as 1838. The first teacher of a classical school was a brother of Mr. Waller.

A school was conducted by Benjamin Eaton and an assistant named Wells, on Third street where the Catholic church now stands. Subsequently D. A. Beckley became Principal and conducted a school in the Academy. In 1866 Henry Carver came here from California, and the following year the Bloomsburg Literary Institute was built. From this school the present Principal of the Normal School, D. J. Waller, Jr. Geo. E. Elwell and Charles Unangst were the first graduates who went to College, in 1867. The Institute in 1869 became a State Normal school, and its progress has been constant and remarkable. Mr. Waller's address throughout was historical, and abounded in entertaining reminiscences extending over the past seventy years.

After music by Prof. Niles and the Glee Club, Col. John G. Freeze was called upon.

He congratulated the President and the Board of Directors upon the success of their efforts, and upon the beauty of the new building. He too remembered when a log school house was the best the county afforded. The room was so small that the stove kept the boys' heads hot, and the master's birch kept their backs warm.

The location of this new school is a good one. A gentleman who has traveled through Ireland, once told the speaker that the location of the Normal School and the scenery from that point, was equal to any he ever saw except the Lakes of Killarney.

Education does not make brains, but it teaches you how to use them. The speaker was glad to hear the President say that a new era was here, and he hoped that when the mechanical departments in the schools were opened, that every boy and girl would not only educate the brain, but also the hands, so that there may hereafter be no such thing as a right-handed nor a left-handed man, and that both might be equally useful.

Dr. T. F. Heebner of Scranton, on behalf of Camp 39, Patriotic Order Sons of America, presented the school with a handsome American flag. His presentation speech was eloquent and patriotic. At its close the school sang the Star Spangled Banner.

William Chrisman, Esq., accepted the flag on behalf of the School District, in which he painted a glowing picture of the glories of the flag of the Union, and the principles which it represents.

The Glee Club sang again, and then Mr. Townsend, after stating the regret of the Board that the State Department was not represented, as an address by the Deputy State Superintendent had been announced, called upon County Superintendent J. S. Grimes, who addressed the audience. He congratulated the town upon possessing a school house second to none in the State, with a perfect system of heating and ventilation. His address throughout was appropriate and well considered.

After music by the glee club, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. I. M. Patterson, and the exercises closed.

Drunkenness—Liquor Habit—In all the World there is but one cure Dr. Haines' Golden Specific

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race Street, Cincinnati, O.—10-251y

NOTES FROM ESPY, BUCKHORN NEW COLUMBIA AND CANBY.

On last Sunday evening another large audience was assembled in the Lutheran church at Espy to enjoy the Song Service, conducted by the efficient leader, Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe, of Harrisburg, the author of the book, "Sowing and Reaping", which is being rapidly introduced throughout the Lutheran Sabbath Schools of the Espy Pastorate. The Pastoral letter by Rev. A. R. Glaze for the Winter Communion appears in a neat dress. If its contents are heeded, good results must follow.

Special services were held in the Lutheran church at Canby all last week, and will be continued through this week, terminating with Preparatory, Confirmation, and Baptismal services on Saturday afternoon and evening, and with the administration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday. A good interest is manifest in the meetings, and it is hoped that many souls will be added to the church.

Rebecca Ann Everett, one of the faithful members of the Lutheran church at Canby, and an exemplary christian woman, departed this life Nov. 17th at the advanced age of 67 years, 4 months and 10 days. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. A. R. Glaze, and her remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Canby. She left a good example on record to be cherished by many friends, the children, and the grand-children who mourn her loss.

Martha Neihart, also a devout christian mother, who, in her poverty, was dependent upon the charity of the public, and was a great sufferer as the end of her earthly life drew near, although well cared for in the home of Amanda Shoemaker at Buckhorn, departed this life in peace with God, according to her blessed testimony Nov. 23d, at about the age of 75 years. Dropsy was the cause of her death. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. R. Glaze on Sunday the 24th at 1 P. M. Her remains were borne to the Buckhorn cemetery.

The new organ purchased by the Lutheran congregation at Buckhorn from Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe of Harrisburg, has given complete satisfaction and was dedicated on last Sunday morning.

After a sermon by the pastor, Rev. A. R. Glaze, on the subject of Praise, Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe sang "Music in Heaven," after which the balance of the money needed to pay for the organ was raised, and the dedicatory service was performed.

It is a Newman Bros.' organ, built in Chicago, and cost $125.00. This new organ consecrated to God, with a new pulpit bible, worth $10.00 and a new pulpit hymnal, worth $2.25, received on the same day, all paid for, and, we trust, a newly consecrated people, affords ground for rejoicing by all the members and friends of this congregation.

The Praise service conducted in this church on Sunday afternoon by the worthy professor of music, already mentioned, is well spoken of by all present. The whole day was a happy and beneficial one for this people.

We Want

Good men for traveling and local agents to whom we will pay good commissions in cash each week to take orders for our *Improved Farm Seeds. Pure Northern Grown Seed Potatoes a Specialty.* Write for terms to

LeClare & Manning,
Lock Box 7,
12-6 4t Brighton, N. Y.

Didn't Want a Girl.

Last summer my wife's health was all run down, and she wanted me to hire a girl to do the work. In a little while I found one I thought would suit her, when to my surprise she said I need not hire anyone, as she felt much better, and thought another bottle of Sulphur Bitters would cure her. DONALD GREY, 41 Worcester square, Boston. 12-6-2w.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for Coughs and Colds does is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle *Free*, that they may try it before purchasing. The Large Bottles are 50c and $1.00. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

A Sullivan County Joke.

A chap entered one of the bar rooms of Dushore a few days ago, and after some preliminary talk offered to bet one dollar that he could "kick higher than the ceiling." The bet was taken and the fellow told to kick away. "I want to see the ceiling kick first, then I'll beat it," was his reply, and he reached for the stakes, pocketed them and walked out. The purveyor of liquid refreshment has scratched his head a good deal since, but he can't see the joke.

The Wilkes-Barre & Williamsport R. R.

A charter was granted the Wilkesbarre & Williamsport Railroad Co. at Harrisburg last week. Capital $1,600,000. The road will be 80 miles long from Wilkesbarre to Williamsport, through portions of Luzerne, Columbia and Lycoming counties. The directors are W. P. Ryman, president; George R. Bedford, Ira E. Hartwell, D. C. Sturges, H. A. Fuller, F. W. Wharton, E Troxell and A. S. Orr, of Wilkesbarre; Geo. F. Nesbitt, of Kingston, and Gustav E. Kissel and James W. Elgen of Norristown, N. J.

Experience of a Lady Missionary.

Miss Emeline C. Hanna, missionary for 1st Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y., says: "I am glad to state that Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., cured me of Catarrh of the Bladder, Kidney trouble and Constipation. I would add that I always used the Favorite Remedy with the consent of my physician.
12-6. 1w.

Williamsports Relief Fund.

Mayor Foresman and co-workers on the flood relief committee, who have been endeavoring to secure additional aid from the State Commission, have come to the conclusion that further waiting will be fruitless, and they will close up the work of the committee. A meeting has been called and final action will be taken regarding the distribution of $15,000 yet in their hands. The disposal of this sum will prove a delicate matter, as there are a large number of sufferers on the books, and a great many of the claims will have to be ignored.

The committee has distributed throughout the county, exclusive of Jersey Shore, in the neighborhood of $138,000 on claims footing up between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C 181 Pearl St., New York.
Nov. 23-11w.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

A pack of visiting cards is always an acceptable gift to a lady. Order now at the COLUMBIAN office for Christmas presents. tf.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle *to-day* and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 2. 1889.

Of course you'll be buying Holiday Books. But how much do you know of them? How much can you find out of even *one* book by half a minute fingering at a crowded counter? Precious little. That's one reason BOOK NEWS has so many friends. BOOK NEWS *readers know the drift and scope of every book almost before the ink in it is dry.* They can be a thousand miles away and not go wrong in choosing.

There's no haphazard picking if you take "Book News" hints. For big folks or little folks—all's one. The pith of the book, the merit of it, the size of it. Nothing left for you to guess at; *not even the fair price.*

"Book News" for December tells you of *nearly five hundred* holiday books, and shows you about sixty pictures from them. One hundred and twelve big pages; "*five cents* to any address.

The little money it costs is likely to come back to you a hundred fold. Can you do better with "*five cents*"?

Christmas Cards, Booklets and Novelties are all in sight. The picking will never be easier. Calendars too—Dickens, Thackery, Tennyson, Eliot, 50 c; by mail, 57 c. Each with a thought for every day in the year.

Our New 80-page Catalogue of Books at Wanamaker Prices contains about four thousand titles of standard holiday books. You should have it—a postal-card request will bring it.

Another readjustment. This time Fine Dress Goods of choice, novel elegant desirable styles. Five items.

Item One—Serge with silk bourette borders, 42 inches, at 75 cents from $1.25. Cut off the border and throw it away and a bargain remains.

Item Two—Serge with border and all-over silk plaid, 42 inches, at $1 from $1.50

Item Three — Sateen, wool with Jacquard stripe, 42 inches, at $1 from $1.50.

Item Four—Camel Hair with solid band border, and all-over Jacquard figure, 42 inches, at $2.20 from $3.50

Item Five—Camel Hair Plaid, 42 inches, at $1.75 from $2.50; plain to match at $1.25 from $1.75

All the other items recently advertised at 37½ and 50 cents are here. Remember we don't ask you to become interested in mean and trifling lots.

Two of the extra-quick Dress Goods:

All-wool Tricots, 37½c.
Silk Mixed Plaids, 37½c.

Maybe a dozen of the staple Black Dress Stuffs are in the same price boat. Here are two: 40-inch All-wool Camel Hair, $1 from $1.50; 40-inch Silk-and-wool-Foulé, 75c from $1.25.

It was a famous blanket last season; just as famous now. Size, quality, cheapness; we never saw the trio yoked more to your advantage. *Six pounds*—12 ounces fine strong cotton warp, every fibre of the rest good, springy, live wool. 74x84 inches—generous size for a generous double bed. *Five dollars the pair.*

You can make your Blanket choice from more than *thirty* grades—up to $35 a pair.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Special bargains at E Barkley's in trimmed hats and bonnets, children's plush and velvet hoods. Also a lot of children's felt hats and wool caps at a reduced price. Stamping and printing done to order 12 6 2w.

WE HAVE THEM.

Dress Goods: We now show the most complete lines of black and colored dress goods of all kinds at popular prices. See our special black Henrietta cloths at 84c yd., 46 in. wide; then those handsome two faced plaids at 50cts. See our 90c all wool colored Henriettas. A good 40 in. all wool Serge at 50c yd, worth 62½c, all colors; and lots of other bargains in dress goods.

Hosiery and Underwear: The largest hosiery stock in the county. See our 25c Ladies' all wool hose; children's all wool hose 10c. pair and up. All sizes Misses' Rib Wool hose 25c pair. Try our special boy's hose 25c pair, all sizes. Try our Ladies' 30c Jersey Ribbed vest. See our Ladies' 50c Merino Vest. Full line Children's and Ladies' Scarlet underwear at very low prices.

Furs: This stock embraces Lynx, Monkey, Beaver Opossum, Nutria, Astrachan, Persian Lamb, Black Hair, Real Seal, and imitation seal muffs. Boas, capes, &c., also full line fur trimmings. Special line of black Astrachan capes, satin lined.

Coats, Wraps, and Jackets. The Largest stock in the county, New styles, Latest shapes, Lowest prices, also special lines of Newmarkets, See them; also full lines of children's coats of all kinds.

We still continue our special cut price sale on plush wraps, jackets and coats; it will pay all to call.

Blankets these cold days are moving off; and we have full lines from $1.00 a pair up. also full lines of comfortables.—Our buyer is in the city this week buying holiday goods, look out for lots of novelties at low prices—next week.

Shawls and Skirts, full lines now open. See the Handsome all wool double shawls at $6.00 worth $9.00. See our satin quilted skirts, striped flannel skirts, wool knit skirts &c. see our special $5.00 double all wool shawl.

H. J. CLARK & SON,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

No. 9 Cook stoves $13, Ranges $15 up, Stove repairs, fire brick and plow repairs of all kinds at Sharpless' Foundry, Jan. 20.

Lots of ladies and gents handkerchiefs, with or without borders, and more in, at the latter part of the week. H. W. Sloan.

Winter millinery at E. Barkley's at the lowest prices. 12-6 2w.

Old style buhr flour $4.50 per bbl. at Aqueduct Mill, Rupert.

A new line of umbrellas with oxydized silver handles, all sizes at
H. W. SLOAN'S.

Choice Roller Flour — 10 tons choice winter wheat bran—500 bushels old yellow corn—chop of all kinds at the old Paxton Mill, Rupert.

Ribbons! Ribbons! All styles and colors. Moire ribbon with picot edge, all silk, No. 7, 12c per yard. No. 9, 15c per yard.

A large lot of gros grain ribbons with satin edges also on hand at
H. W. Sloan's.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS' CHRISTMAS OPENING.

The next to interest you will be our Christmas stock, now being opened *to day, to-morrow*, and ready for looking day after. 'What shall I buy," will be the great inquiry of many. One will decide on a plush or cloth coat, another will buy a shawl, or dress pattern, set of furs, silk or wool muffler, feathers or cotton pillow, double pillow or head rest, pair gloves, plush cuff and collar box, toilet set, plush mirror, good book, or a set of books, silk umbrella, lovely table spread, stand cover, bureau cover, tidy splasher, and so on, or one of the thousand and more of smaller articles which must be seen to be appreciated. (A special display of imported Art novelties will only be exhibited the early part of the season.) On the dish side articles useful and ornamental by the hundreds. The hanging and stand lamps are extra fine this season. Sets of ware from $2.75 to $30.00. The greatest display of bric-a-brac ever shown in our store. We are the nearest Christmas store to all the depots, will have more salesmen and salesladies than last year, as we expect our increased stock will bring more customers. While we are compelled to remove the domestic stock to another part of the store, nevertheless we shall have them so as not to interfere with our regular trade, and can supply all with muslins, shirtings, ginghams, stripes, tickings, cotton and wool flannels &c. Goods delivered in town, to the depots, to near by towns, or houses.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At a meeting of state railroad commissioners and their accredited representatives, held at Washington in March last, upon the invitation of the interstate commerce commission, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the commission "to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars, and in handling the brakes of such cars." During the year ending June 30, 1888, over 2,000 railroad employes were killed in service, and more than 20,000 injured.

It is competent, I think, for congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in interstate commerce, and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should, in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation, be subjected to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in time of war.

(The president then speaks of the department of agriculture, the weather service, and the District of Columbia.)

The proposition to observe the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the general government.

In the course of lengthy reference to the civil service commission, he says:

The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law, but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter, and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

My predecessor, on the 4th day of January, 1889, by an executive order to take effect March 15, brought the railway mail service under the operation of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any state where an eligible list was sooner obtained. On the 11th day of March, Mr. Lyman, then the only member of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before May 1, and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time, which was done, subject to the same provision contained in the original order as to states in which an eligible list was sooner obtained.

As a result of the revision of the rules, of the new classification, and of the inclusion of the railway mail service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased, and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I recommend that the additional clerks asked by the commission be appropriated for. * * *

I am satisfied that both in and out of the classified service great benefit would accrue from the adoption of some system by which the officer would receive the distinction and benefit that, in all private employments, comes from exceptional faithfulness and efficiency in the performance of duty.

I have suggested to the heads of the executive departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions.

I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he adopt some plan by which he can, upon the basis of the reports to the department and of frequent inspections, indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and in the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against inconsiderate removals from office.

(The president here suggests a national experimental grant in aid of education.)

The "Color Question."

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found, by a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have, from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame, not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have, as a people, shown themselves to be friendly and faithful towards the white race, under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries where a grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense.

They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities, and for fidelity to the enlistment oath. In civil life they are now the toilers of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which these communities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production, and bring disorder into the household as well as the shop. Generally, they do not desire to quit their homes, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire.

But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large the people of that race are, by various devices, deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the Union is wronged.

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition. If it is said that these communities must work out this problem for themselves, we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it. Do they suggest any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he in fact to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to the electors to be restored? This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience; upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm base of justice and of the law.

I earnestly invoke the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States. No evil, however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted; but both will be highly blamable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils. The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the house of representatives is clearly given to the general government.

A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be so strengthened and extended as to secure, on the whole, better results than can be attained by a law taking all the processes of such election into federal control. The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror, or witness in our courts, as an elector for members of congress, or as a peaceful traveler upon our interstate railways.

The Merchant Marine.

In the course of his remarks on the merchant marine, the following occurs:

I recommend that such appropriations be made for ocean mail service, in American steamships, between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans, as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered, and as will encourage the establishment and in some fair degree equalize the chances of American steamship lines in the competitions which they must meet. That the American states lying south of us will cordially co-operate in establishing and maintaining such lines of steamships to their principal ports I do not doubt.

We should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and of a specified tonnage and speed, as the owners will consent to place at the use of the government, in case of need, as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now, upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper supervision of the construction of such vessels would make their conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communication between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American merchant steamships to naval uses, in time of war, are public purposes of the highest concern.

The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, and the fuller and better employment of our mechanics, which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal and progressive policy upon this subject, and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

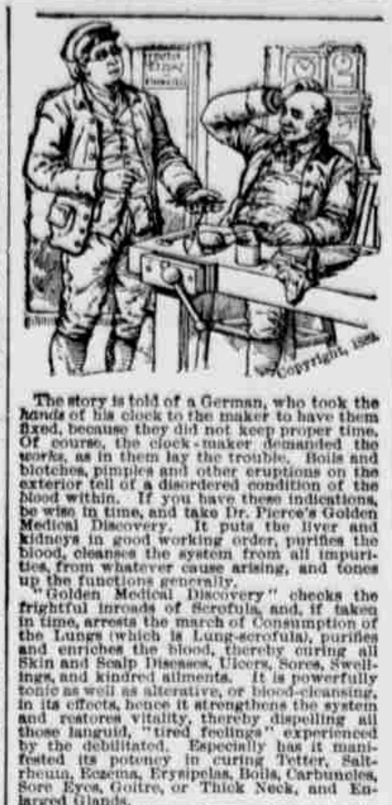
The legislation which I have suggested, it is sincerely believed, will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented, having the same great end in view.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 3, 1889.

Scenery for the Passion Play.

The Oberammergau Passion plays are fast becoming modernized. Hermann Burghardt, of Vienna, has received an order to paint the scenery for the new stage, and call bells will be introduced. The scenery is taken for the most part from the old masters—"The Last Supper" of Leonardo, and "The Crucifixion," after Raphael, etc. Two drop scenes, which are painted upon wood, are also being prepared, and will be shifted backward and forward by means of rollers. The stage receives all its light from above, being covered by a glass roof.—*London Graphic.*


Copyright, 1889.

The story is told of a German, who took the hands of his clock to the maker to have them fixed, because they did not keep proper time. Of course, the clock-maker demanded the works, as in them lay the trouble. Boils and blotches, pimples and other eruptions on the exterior tell of a disordered condition of the blood within. If you have these indications, be wise in time, and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order, purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally.

"Golden Medical Discovery" checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs (which is Lung-scrofula), purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is the only blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, and guaranteed by its manufacturers, to do all that it is claimed to accomplish, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Manufacturers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

An Attack of Gravel.

The Terrible Suffering of a Woman at 60.—How She was Happily Cured.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. My troubles began in my kidneys and from which I never expected to recover. First there were pains in my back, I was feverish, with no appetite and could not sleep, I was compelled to use a cane, and finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. The distress in my back was terrible. I was burning up with a fever or constantly shivering as if cold. My physicians said

I HAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

which was alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. When this made its appearance my physician gave up my case, and I resigned myself to die. I had four doctors attend me, the best in the country, yet I constantly grew worse. Six years ago last June, how well I remember the time! I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using one bottle I threw away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me. I have never had a return of Gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back, and though I am over sixty years of age I am

Now Vigorous and Strong

as I was in my prime. I do all my own work, and rarely know what it is to be tired. I keep the medicine in the house and give it to my grandchildren, and recommend it whenever I can. What physicians and all of the various remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did—it stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman. Mrs. Emeline P. Misner, Burg Hill, Ohio.

FAVORITE REMEDY.

Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared by DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

$1 per bottle. Six for $5. By all druggists.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.

It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier, SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why rave with that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so? Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses SULPHUR Bitters.

The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist.

DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE.

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

TO POULTRY & WILD GAME SHIPPERS

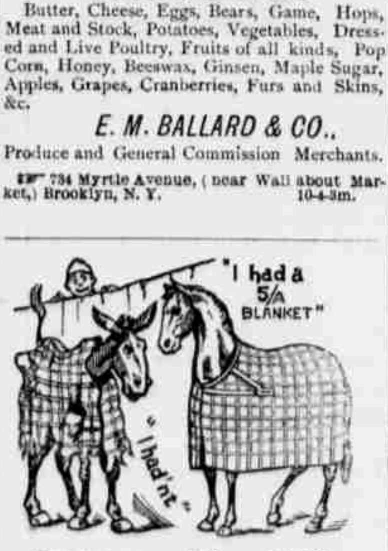
WANTED.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Bears, Game, Hops, Meat and Stock, Potatoes, Vegetables, Dressed and Live Poultry, Fruits of all kinds, Pop Corn, Honey, Beeswax, Ginsen, Maple Sugar, Apples, Grapes, Cranberries, Furs and Skins, &c.

E. M. BALLARD & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants.

☞ 734 Myrtle Avenue, (near Wall about Market,) Brooklyn, N. Y. 10-4-3m.


"I had a 5/A BLANKET"
"I had'nt"

See for yourself how 5/A Blankets wear and other makes tear.

FREE—Get from your dealer free, the 5/A Book. It has handsome pictures and valuable information about horses.

Two or three dollars for a 5/A Horse Blanket will make your horse worth more and eat less to keep warm.

Ask for
- 5/A Five Mile
- 5/A Boss Stable
- 5/A Electric
- 5/A Extra Test

80 other styles at prices to suit everybody. If you can't get them from your dealer, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL. Manuf'd by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

SALESMEN WANTED in every town and city. Steady employment at "good Salary or Commission". Outfits free. Write for terms at once. H. V. CLARK & CO., Nurserymen, Rochester N.Y. 1f 11-8-4t.

CATARRH,

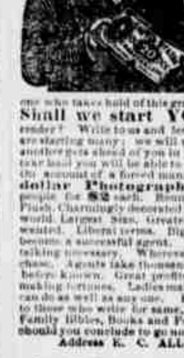
Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Son, 304 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—*Scientific American.*

Sufferers from catarrhal troubles should read the above carefully.

USE PEERLESS BRAND FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM
THEY ARE "PEERLESS" IN NAME QUALITY AND FLAVOR
C. H. PEARSON & Co.
BALTIMORE, Md.



A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album at almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as $20 for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business piles up grand profits.

Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. ☞ Read— On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest albums in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Jan. 18-'89-1y.

THE WHOLE EARTH

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1882	8,151,157
1883	12,242,548
1884	28,519,785
1885	51,241,367
1886	70,126,041
1887	83,389,828
1888	104,473,650

This equals one fourteenth the combined circulation of all the 1,423 Daily Newspapers of the United States at last report, which was........ 1,481,844,000

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Aug. 7—Blind Love	Wilkie Collins
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3-8-87, p-4-t.

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ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00. 11-3-d-1m.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to anyone afflicted. Dr. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N. Y. 11-22-d-4t.

Our Tiny Light-Giver.

THE NUMEROUS PROCESSES NECESSARY IN MATCH MAKING.

The operation of making matches from a pine log may be divided into four heads, viz: preparing the splints, dipping the matches, box making and filling. When the timber is brought into the cutting room of the factory it is seized upon by a gang of men, who place it before a circular saw, where it is cut into blocks fifteen inches long, which is the length of seven matches. It is then freed of its bark and taken to the turning-lathe, where, by means of a special form of fixed cutting band running its entire length, a continuous tool the thickness of the match is cut off.

As the block revolves and decreases in diameter the knife advances and a band or veneer of uniform thickness is obtained. As the veneer rolls off the knife it is met by eight small knives, which cut it into seven separate bands, each the size of a match. By this one operation seven long ribbons of wood, each the length and thickness of a match, are obtained. These are then broken into pieces six feet long. the knotty parts removed, and they are then fed into a machine which looks and acts like a straw-chopper, which cuts them into single matches. The machine eats 150 bands at the same time, and a mechanical device pushes them forward the thickness of a match at each stroke of the cutter. This little machine with its one sharp knife can cut over 10,000,000 matches a day.

From the cutting room the splints are taken to the dry room, where they are placed in revolving drums, which absorbs all the moisture the splint may contain. They are then prepared for the dipping process, which is a very important operation, as each splint must have sufficient space to be fully coated and yet not placed so close to the others as to cause the mixture to clot the heads of the other splints. To do this they are placed under an ingeniously constructed machine, which seems to work with almost human intelligence, and are caught up and placed closely but at regular intervals in a dipping frame. These frames contain forty four movable lathes and between each lathe the machine places with clock-work regularity fifty splints, making over 2,000 splints in each frame.

The heads of the splints are all on the same level and a single attendant at each machine can place over a million splints in the frames per day. The dipping-vat is a stove of masonry, which contains three square pans. The first pan is for heating the splints so they will absorb the mixture; the second contains molten paraffine in which the points are dipped, and in the third they are coated with the igniting composition. Over 8,000,000 matches can be dipped by a skillful workman in one day. After the dipping process the matches are dried while still in the frames and are then taken to the packing room, where they are put into boxes by hand.—*Chicago Mail.*

The Silver States.

It is agreed by and between Dakota, Washington and Montana that their representatives in congress shall unite with anybody and everybody to secure the passage of a law which will authorize and compel the secretary of the treasury to coin an unlimited amount of silver dollars. It was expected that they would take silver into their confidence because the metal has a firmer hold on the average citizen of the late territories than the average citizen has on silver. But there are other citizens living in the region of gold mines, and others who eke out a splendid existence on National Bank notes, who are opposed to silver for reasons more plentiful than dollars of any kind in the pockets of needy borrowers.

The patriots in the gold mining districts assume the high and lofty position that silver is a base metal unworthy of fellowship with the yellow coins which the government manufactures for the benefit of the owners of gold mines. Those nearer the Atlantic sea board who deal in National bank issues are alarmed least the country may be overwhelemed by a redundant issue of money and pauperized in thus getting more silver dollars than the people would know what to do with. As to the objection raised by the "gold bugs," the silverites treat it with cold contempt; but for the purpose of quieting any fears which may exist on the scare of an over coinage of money which would impoverish the people of the eastern states should it be unloaded upon them, they have a scheme, old it is true, but yet one well calculated to "fix things."

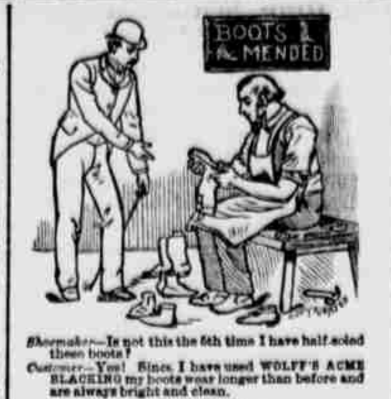
This scheme to ease the treasury, is known as "the harbor and river improvement policy," which, if carried out, will leave the treasury vault as empty of silver as the most reckless silver worshipper could desire. There are a number of places in the northwest where there are available sites for rivers and harbors but which for a lack of moisture are going into decay. There are countless gorges and canons steep enough to hold the largest ships; they continue for miles and miles; are well protected from cyclones and trade winds and in fact have every advantage except that of water which never comes except when it rains. There are other streams not so deep nor so wide, which, at times, have too much water and then at other times are so dry that the dust raised by the salmon on a hunt for a drink becomes so thick as to imperil the lives of navigators.

Now, as these northwesterners say, why should these rivers and places for rivers go dry and be dry when the government under the "general welfare clause" in the constitution could make them "roll, Jordan, roll?" and what kind of a government is it anyway that cannot make a few rivers and harbors to encourage the infant industries of new born states?

What action congress may take in the matter it is a little premature to discuss at this time; but it is painfully evident that the politicians of the new states have a firm grasp on the republican idea of a paternal government, and should congress fail to provide them with water enough to fill up their canons, gorges and gullies there will be gloom galore "in the land of the Dakotas, in the land of the way-offers."—*Patriot.*

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.



Shoemaker—Is not this the 5th time I have half-soled these boots?
Customer—Yes! Since I have used WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING my boots wear longer than before and are always bright and clean.

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Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children.
The RICHEST BLACK POLISH.
Making Leather Waterproof and Durable.
No Brush. A Shine Lasts a Week.
Can be washed with water, same as Oilcloth.
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Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, and retailers generally.

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"*The brightest of the children's magazines.*"—Springfield Republican.

FIVE GREAT SERIALS:

THAT BOY GID. By William O. Stoddard. Young and old will follow Gideon's adventures and his sister's on their father's acres with laughter and breathless interest.

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BONY AND BAN, one of the best of the Mary Hartwell Catherwood serials.

SEALED ORDERS. By Charles Remington Talbot. An amusing adventure story of "wet sheets and a flowing sea."

CONFESSIONS OF AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER. By Alexander Black. Six practical and amusing articles.

LUCY PERVEAR. First of a series of graphic North Carolina character sketches by Margaret Sidney.

TALES OF OLD ACADIE. Twelve powerful true stories by Grace Dean McLeod, a Canadian author.

THE WILL AND THE WAY STORIES. By Jessie Benton Fremont. About men and women who did great things in the face of seeming impossibilities.

THE PUK-WUDJIES. By L. J. Bridgman. The funny Indian Fairy Folk.

BUSINESS OPENINGS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. A dozen really helpful papers by Sallie Joy White.

Twelve more **DAISY-PATTY LETTERS.** By Mrs. Ex-Governor Claflin.

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SHORT STORIES sifted from thousands: Santa Claus on a Vegetable Cart. Charlotte M. Vail. Rijane. William Preston Otis. How Tom Jumped a Mine. Mrs. H. F. Stickney. The Run of Snow-shoe Thompson. Lieut. F. P. Fremont. Polly at the Book-kitchen. Delia W. Lyman. Trailing Arbutus. Hezekiah Butterworth. Golden Margaret. James C. Purdy. Peggy's Bullet. Kate Upson Clark. How Simeon and Sancho Panza Helped the Revolution. Miss Risley Seward. The Difficulties of a Darling. L. B. Walford. "One Good Turn." Harriet Prescott Spofford.

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☞ *The Christmas Number enlarged 16 pages to admit a great serial of adventure,* by Grant Allen, entitled: WEDNESDAY THE TENTH: A Tale of the South Pacific.

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1890.

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

A-&-Co.-Dec.-7-1y.

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BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 50	10 00	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 15	6 30
Chulasky	....	....	10 19	....
Danville	6 08	2 11	10 23	6 41
Catawissa	6 25	....	10 43	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 30	10 50	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 35	2 35	10 57	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 41	11 05	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 12	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 16	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 20	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 59	11 27	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	....	11 34	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	....	11 38	7 55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 20	11 48	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	....	11 58	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 35	12 06	8 24
Avondale	7 54	....	12 10	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 45	12 15	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 04	....	12 20	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 53	12 27	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 31	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 35	8 53
Wyoming	8 23	4 02	12 40	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	4 05	12 45	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 11	12 53	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 01	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 09	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 15	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 25	1 20	9 35
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	1 33	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 02	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 10	6 37
Pittston	6 33	10 16	2 18	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 24	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 29	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 37	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 40	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 45	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 50	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	2 55	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	2 59	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 06	7 43
Shickshinny	7 37	11 12	3 20	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 31	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 34	3 40	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 40	3 47	8 20
Briar Creek	8 15	....	3 51	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 50	3 57	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 54	4 02	8 35
Espy	8 26	12 01	4 09	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 06	4 15	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 12	4 22	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 17	4 27	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 32	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	....	....	4 54	....
Cameron	9 07	12 41	5 00	9 25
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 21	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry, and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect NOV. 10, 1889. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.39 p. m.—Day Express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m. New York, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.50 a. m—Southern Express (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 7.20 a. m. and Washington 8.45 a. m. and through Pullman Sleeping cars to Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.43 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.15 p. m. Williamsport Express (daily) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Baltimore, 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 9.53 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.; Washington 8.10 a. m. Baltimore 9.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 1.43 p.m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.40 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 11.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Williamsport Express leaves New York 2.00 p. m. Philadelphia 11.45 p. m. Washington 3.30 p. m. Baltimore 4.43 p. m. (daily) arriving at Sunbury 9.15 p. m.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.50 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 11.17 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.37 p. m., Sunbury 1.30 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 3.05 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.33 p. m. Sunbury 5.30 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Wilkesbarre mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12.10 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m. Sunbury 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager.
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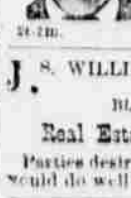

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY Merchants and Dealers Generally.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

12 6 d 4w.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Red Cross Diamond Brand. The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

12-6 d 4w.

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The "Ledger Building" tells a simple story and relies on its Clothing to make you a customer. We don't blow the "Big Horn," but the "Best Clothing with Lowest Prices" leads the band.

Clothing for Men, and Children.

A. C. YATES & CO.

Sixth and Chestnut, Phila.

CUMMINGS & VERDY,

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS

Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Confectionery, Fruits and Nuts.

Oysters and Clams Crackers and Pretzels.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Oyster Parlors Attached.

Come and try our FAMOUS 15 Cent Stews.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars:

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Any order for Festivals will be supplied with the Lowest Market Prices, as follows:

Oranges, Lemons, Cream Nuts, Bananas, Peanuts, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pop Corn Balls.

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C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

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WINES AND LIQUORS

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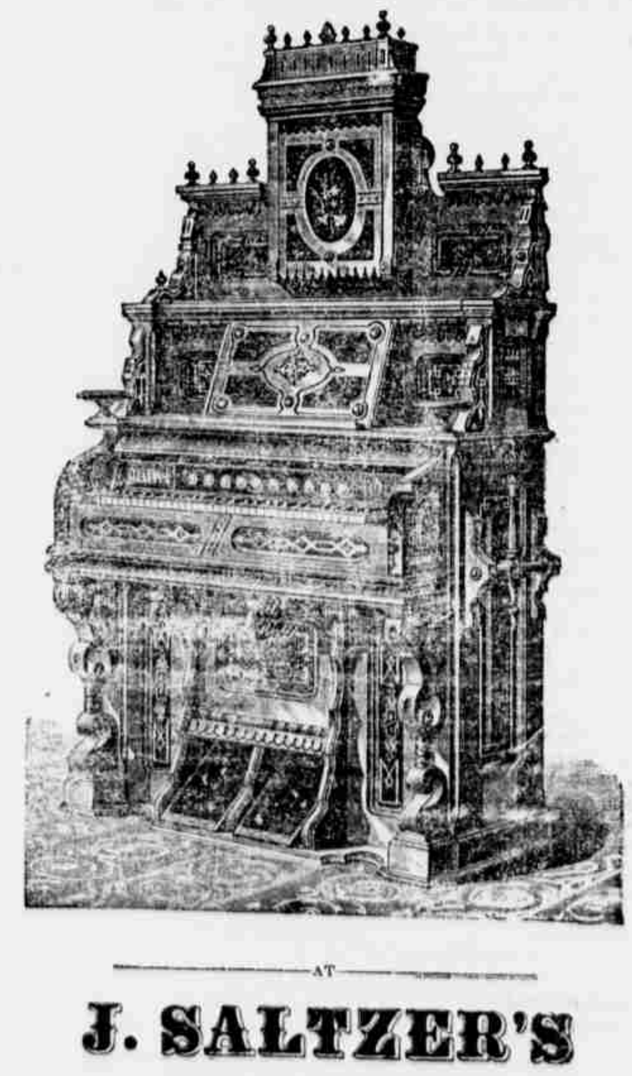

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